

Post-Office

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H. J. Davis, Es
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I HAVE established
General Com
the Style and Firm
& Co. GIFFORD
Saigon, Decemba

I W. C. VAN CO
on the 1st January,
Hongkong, Nov
I Have this day est
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style or firm of V
(Sd)
Yokohama, Oct

No
 MR RYLE HOLD
 a partner in o
 Nagasaki, Janu
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As my Engagement
all outstanding
Two Years must be
payment.

MARY HAS
Sister
Diocesan School
Hongkong, January

MR. THOMAS F. ...
admitted a Pa
Hongkong, Janua
NOTICE is hereby
est and Respon
C. JAMESON in our f
September last.
The Rev.

THE BUSINESS will be
by Mr Z. BARTON
Style of JAMESON & B
JAMESON
Hongkong, January

NOT
MR. SIDNEY DE
sign our Firm
this date

CANTON, February

BANKS.

SHANGHAI BANK CORPORATION.
Capital, Five Millions of Dollars.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. B. HARRIS, Esq.,
GEO. F. HARRIS, Esq.,
JULIUS MENKE, Esq.,
JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq.,
A. JOSE, Esq.,
JAS. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.,
Managers:
VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
DAVID MACLEAY, Esq.,
Managers.
London and County

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Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "BEHAR."
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All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 25th Mar. will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.
The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 25th Mar.
Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.
Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.
Free as well as the postage is prepaid.
Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 A.M. on the 24th Mar., will be returned until after the mail is closed.
Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.
All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.
Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

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F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS, Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.
NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
THE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL, J. D. MEYERS, and HENRY FEHRS.
Hongkong, December 10, 1867. de 16-68
NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.
NOTICE.
R. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 16, 1868.
NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.
NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.
NOTICE.
MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.
NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD HAYDON in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PETER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866. L-a-w
DURING the absence of Mr. J. H. LADD from the Colony, Mr. T. CUSHING LADD is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
LADD & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1868. if

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this Port.
J. C. SAUNDERS, Marine Surveyor.
Foochow, August 1, 1867. if
NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DAINO, Esq., at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.
J. C. SAUNDERS, Chief Min, Pigoda Anchorage, Foochow.
Foochow, August 1, 1867.
NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our Firm ceased yesterday by lapse of time.
BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1863. lap
NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port as General Commission Merchant, under the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.
NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our Firm, ceased on the 1st January, 1868.
HOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 10, 1867.
I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.
(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867. if
NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
GLAYVER & Co.
Macao, January 1, 1867.
NOTICE.
As my Engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent in immediately for payment.
MARY HASTLEWOOD RANDLE, Superintendent.
Diocesan School, Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16ny
NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. O. JAMESON in our Firm ceased on the 30th September last.
The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. J. BARTON under the Name or Style of JAMESON & BARTON, as heretofore JAMESON & BARTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2ap
NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
DEACON & Co.
CANTON, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this Port.
J. C. SAUNDERS, Marine Surveyor.
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DEACON & Co.
CANTON, February 1, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASSON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASSON at the Albany.
Hongkong, September 26, 1867.
TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at Pedder's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARN & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January 1868. For further particulars, apply to THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.
TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KARRER & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns. Possession to be had on the 1st March. Apply to JOHN BIRD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.
TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON, at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s, Hongkong, December 16, 1867. if
TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms and Godowns on ground Floor.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.
TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.
Apply to LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.
TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent, \$28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry, Hongkong, March 12, 1868.
TO LET.
THOSE two convenient centrally situated HOUSES Nos. 1 and 2, Old Bailey Street, Corner of Hollywood Road. Terms moderate.
Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 53, Hynde St. Hongkong, February 22, 1868. 22mar
TO LET.
AN OFFICE with Godown and Commodore's Room.
Apply to MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.
TO LET.
No. 5, Peshili Terrace, Elgin Street.
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

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Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.
TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent, \$28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry, Hongkong, March 12, 1868.
TO LET.
THOSE two convenient centrally situated HOUSES Nos. 1 and 2, Old Bailey Street, Corner of Hollywood Road. Terms moderate.
Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 53, Hynde St. Hongkong, February 22, 1868. 22mar
TO LET.
AN OFFICE with Godown and Commodore's Room.
Apply to MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.
TO LET.
No. 5, Peshili Terrace, Elgin Street.
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASSON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASSON at the Albany.
Hongkong, September 26, 1867.
TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at Pedder's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARN & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January 1868. For further particulars, apply to THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.
TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KARRER & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns. Possession to be had on the 1st March. Apply to JOHN BIRD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.
TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON, at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s, Hongkong, December 16, 1867. if
TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms and Godowns on ground Floor.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.
TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.
Apply to LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.
TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent, \$28 per month.
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Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

Intimations.

THE Members of the late Hongkong Volunteer Corps are hereby requested to return, without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.
H. COHEN, if
Hongkong, March 13, 1867.

VIEW OF HONGKONG.
MR. BAPTISTA begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will be prepared to receive orders for COLOURING the Lithographic View of Hongkong issued with the Overseas China Mail of 15th Nov. at the following rates:—
Full Coloured, \$5.
Washed in, \$3.
Shaded in Pencil, \$1.50.
A Specimen of the Full Coloured Lithograph can be seen at this Office.
Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.
Hongkong, February 1, 1867. if

NOTICE.
THE Steamers "PRINCE ALBERT" and "SIR JAMES CLARKE" are withdrawn from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.
Hongkong, November 15, 1867.
SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.
Trustees.
The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DENT, Esq.,
WALTER DELANO, Jr. Esq.,
Directors.
H. B. GIBB, Esq.,
W. ADAMSON, Esq.,
W. ADAMSON, Esq.,
R. BLAND, Esq.,
GEO. MACLEAN, Esq.,
Rev. J. J. LEWIS, D. D.,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq.,
H. B. LEMANN, Esq.,
Committee of Management.
The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. SUTHERLAND, Esq.,
G. J. HENDLAND, Esq.,
R. N.

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Rev. J. J. LEWIS, D. D.,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq.,
H. B. LEMANN, Esq.,
Commit

Shipping.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
The A 1 Russian ship
"GLENLEE"
BURKITT, Master, having en-
gaged the larger portion of
her cargo, will meet with immediate
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 28mar

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The A 1 Clipper ship
"ONWARD"
WILLIAMS, Master, will
be despatched for the above ports
at an early date, having the greater portion
of her cargo engaged.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1867.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The American Ship
"ABBOTT LAWRENCE"
1,490 Tons Register, BRAM-
HALL, Master.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, March 19, 1868. 11

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The A 1 French schooner
"JOSEPHINE AMELEE"
Capt. LAGARDE, of 3,200 piculs
carrying capacity.
Apply to
P. & P. DERODE FRERES.
Hongkong, March 17, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The A 1 Russian Barque
"MARFA"
J. MACHADO, Master, of 637
Tons Register, or 15,000 piculs
carrying capacity.
For particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 28mar

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. "ARRATON APCAR," FROM
CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer, are hereby informed that in
accordance with a clause in the Bills of
Lading, the same is being landed and stored
as under:—
Opium in Messrs. MORGAN, LAMBERT
& Co.'s Godown; Saltpetre and Cotton in
the Godowns of the Underwriters. All at
the Vessel's Expense but at Shipper's Risk;
and will be ready for delivery on and after
the 17th instant; all Cargo not taken
delivery of by the 21st instant, will be
charged for at the rate of \$1 per Chest per
month for Opium, and 10 cents per Bale or
Bag for Cotton or Saltpetre.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 23mar

BRITISH SHIP "ELIZA," FROM
CALCUTTA.
THE above vessel having arrived in the
harbour and being now ready to
discharge, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby requested to send their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery
of their cargo.
Any cargo impeding the discharge of
the vessel, will, in terms of Charter Party,
be landed and stored, as it comes to hand,
at the Consignee's risk and expense.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

NEWS AGENCY.
J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hong-
kong being now prepared to receive
orders for any Newspaper or Magazine
published in England or the United
States of America, at prices as low as
those charged by any home agency,
begs to solicit the support of the read-
ing Public, and assure those who may
favor him with their orders that the
same shall be executed faithfully and
promptly.
The latest copies of the best English
and American Newspapers received
by every mail steamer, also the latest
copies of the Shanghai and Japan
papers.
For subscription lists, with prices,
&c.
Apply to
J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs. Bowra & Co.,
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

Dock.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONG-
KONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE company respectfully beg to call the
attention of Ship Owners, Agents and
Masters to their Establishments at HONG-
KONG and WHAMPOA, which offer every
facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR
of Vessels of all classes.
Their Docks in Whampoa, which com-
prise four, have been in successful oper-
ation for the last twelve years, and are
now in good working condition.
The Docks are pumped out by a Steam
Pump in five hours, and capable of taking
in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.
The Work Sheds comprise the different
Departments of the Shipwright, Black-
smith, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—pos-
sessing all the necessary appliances for the
Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam
Machinery.
The Stores in the different Departments
consist of the best Materials, which can be
supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable
Terms.
A Jetty, with a powerful Lifting Shears,
alongside of which Vessels can lie and
take out Masts, Boilers, &c.
A Steam Tug always in readiness to
Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge,
and will tow them back to anchorage or to
sea at Reduced Rates.
All Work carried on under the super-
intendence of experienced Europeans.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Praya,
Hongkong.
J. B. ENDICOTT, Secretary
N. B.—The Consignees or Masters of
any Vessels seeing reason to complain of the
Work done in the Dock, or in any way re-
specting the Dock Arrangements, should
address the Secretary on the subject—when
their complaints will receive the immediate
attention of the Directors of the Company.
Hongkong, March 18, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
WEEKLY SALE.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 24th March, 1868, at Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central.—
An Invoice of Electro-plated WARE,
consisting of: Spoons, Forks, Tea Spoons,
Salt, Mustard and Egg Spoons, Cruet
Stands, &c., &c.
50 pieces Black Alpaca, 200 dozen
White Cotton Socks, 100 dozen White
Cotton Stockings, 100 dozen Linen Pock-
et Handkerchiefs, 200 dozen Elastic
Belts, 200 dozen Assorted Glass Plates,
4 cases Silk Umbrellas, 6 cases Brown
Windsor Toilet Soap, 5 cases Assorted
Fancy Soap, 30 cases Vermicelli, 10 cases
quarter-tins Sardines, 50 Westphalia
Hams, 5 cases Cheddar Cheese, 100 pair
Dawson's Boots and Shoes, 30 pieces
Assorted Bunting, 1 case Umbrella
Frames, 20 cases Bitters, 50 cases Pale
Ale, 30 cases Stout (quarts and pints),
50 cases English Old Tom, 100 cases
Schiedam Gin, 1 case Lefaneaux Car-
tridges, 25 Revolvers, 5 cases Assorted
Confectionery, and other GOODS.
TERMS of SALE.—Cash on delivery in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, March 21, 1868. 24mar

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 24th March, 1868, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
at Messrs. STEINSEN & Co.'s Godowns,—
For account of the concerned,
Ex "GOLDEN SPUR,"
S B X, (inside) 627 4 bales 16/24
633 Cotton Yarn.
681
686
More or less sea damaged.
TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, March 21, 1868. 24mar

New Advertisements.

KONIGLICH PREUSSISCHES
CONSULAT.
HONGKONG, DES 9TEN MARZ, 1868.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.
Da nach offiziellen Nachrichten in Japan
der Krieg zwischen Kaiser Majestät dem
Mikado und dem Kaiser von Frankreich
ist, und die Beobachtung strenger Neutrali-
tät dadurch notwendig wird, so mucht
der Unterzeichnete Geschäftsträger Seiner
Majestät des Königs von Preussen in Ja-
pan die preussischen Unterthanen und
Schutzgenossen darauf aufmerksam, dass
eine Betheiligung an dem Kriege, selbst in
der Eigenschaft als Nicht-Kombattant, die
Zuführung von Kriegs- und Transportschif-
fen, die Befahrung und Beförderung von
Militärpersonen, Depeschen und zur Kriegs-
contrebande gehörigen Gegenständen in
preussischen Kauffahrtschiffen für irgend
einen der beiden Theile nach den Grund-
sätzen der Völkerrechts eine Verletzung der
Neutralität in sich schliessen und als feind-
liche gehandelt werden können.
Die in Militärdienste befindlichen Per-
sonen können daher nach Kriegesgebrauch
behandelt werden, während die Schiffe und
sonstige Transportmittel der Wegnahme
und Condemnation unterliegen, welche auch
auf die Uebrigen, etwa vorhandene, Neu-
tralität gebührende Ladung ausgedehnt werden
kann.
Jede Verletzung der Neutralität durch
preussische Unterthanen und Schiffe würde
dieselben ausserdem der Gefahr aussetzen,
ihrer Ausübung auf den Schutz der Kön-
iglich preussischen Regierung sowie auf die in dem
preussisch-japanischen Vertrage garantierten
Rechte und Privilegien verlustig zu gehen.
Hogo, Kobe, den 18ten Februar, 1868.
Der Königlich Geschäftsträger.
(gez.) VON BRANDT. Uny

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take
notice that the Fourth CALL of Two
Hundred Dollars is made in two Instal-
ments of One Hundred Dollars each per
Share. First of which will fall due on the
15th of March, and the second on the 30th
of April next, and will be payable at the
Office of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
where Receipts for the payment thereof will
be granted by the Manager.
Interest at the rate of twelve per centum
per annum will be charged after the above
dates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

Hongkong Lightering and
Storage Co.
THE above Company is now prepared to
LAND or SHIP Cargo in first class
Lighters, and to take the entire discharge
of Ships by Contract. Also to STORE
Goods in first class Granite Godowns at
moderate Rates.
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take
PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other
PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 11, 1868. 11

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned is
REMOVED TO GAFF STREET, Corner
of Lyndhurst Terrace.
REYNOLDS & BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

New Advertisements.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.
NOTICE.
HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in
the Shanghai Steam Navigation Com-
pany are requested to send them to the
Agents of the Company, to be replaced by
Receipts representing the amount of the
old shares and the stock dividend added,
pending the issue of New Share Certificates.
ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary & Auditor.
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.
NOTICE.
HOLDERS in the Shanghai Steam Navi-
gation Company that the Share Transfer
Books of the Company will be closed from
the 25th February to the 5th March, 1868,
inclusive.
ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary & Auditor.
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
THE above Hotel is now open, where
Families and Gentlemen can find su-
perior accommodation.
Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast from 9 to 10 a.m.
Dinner at 1 to 2 p.m.
Dinner at 7 p.m.
N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on
Saturday, the 7th instant.
CHAS. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

"STAG HOTEL."
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.
PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-
perior Hotel Accommodation will find
it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 22, 1867. 11

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS,
Entrance—Wellington Street.
DAVID BROWNE,
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL),
begs to inform his Friends and the Pub-
lic that he has opened the above Bar
and Bowling Alleys, and trusts by strict
attention to Business, and the comfort of
visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.
Good Fancy Drinks of every Description.
N.B.—The above-named will not be re-
sponsible for any DEBTS contracted by the
late Proprietors.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

W. P. MOORE
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Pub-
lic in general for their generous pa-
tronage of late, and feels quite proud that
his humble efforts are so highly appreciated.
He is ever to be found at the old Stand,
Corner of Peel Street and Queen's Road,
where he will hold himself in readiness to
serve any Gentlemen who may feel the ne-
cessity of having any tonsorial operations
performed.
Shaving, 25 cents.
Hair Cutting, 50 "
Shampooing, 50 "
Nothing but pure Vegetable Shampoo
used in this Establishment, and it invig-
orates and beautifies the Hair.
Particular attention paid to setting Ra-
zors.
Hongkong, February 4, 1868. 4ap

C. L. VOLKMAN,
Private Boarding Establishment.
20, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
Hollywood Road, next door to the Horse
Races.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.
ex Belled Will and Late Arrivals.
BOURDON'S Pressure and Vacuum
GUAGES.
COPPER and BRASS WIRE of assorted
sizes.
SHEET LEAD and ZINC.
LEAD PIPE of sizes.
TUCKER'S RUBBER PACKING.
RUBBER and CANVAS HOSE.
BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS and WORKING
TOOLS.
BAR STEEL and ANGLE IRON.
LEATHER BELTING.
DEEP SEA and HAND LEAD LINES.
COPAL VARNISH.
TAPS and DIPS in sets.
RATONNET and MAX DRILLS.
Round and Angle DRUCK LIGHTS.
SHEATHING FELT.
LIME JUICE.
YORK HAMS.
English and California CHEESE.
GALVANISED NAILS, HOOKS and
THIMBLES and CLEW IRONS.
BRASS and IRON LOCKS of all kinds.
FILES.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868. 3ap

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELE,
&c., &c.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and FORT
CHAMBERLIN, WHISKY.
WHITE and PRIME BRANDY.
ALLSOP'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARCLAY & GUNNESS'S STOUT.
BRIDGES & SONS' PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and
L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association Viss-
et, &c., &c.
CLARET, real Chateau Margaux.
" Haut Bruges.
" L. Repute Duroc.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in
1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Platts) in kegs.
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow
METAL, 20½ oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SALE.
THE Hulk CELESTIAL, as she now lies
at Aberdeen, in good order, well
found, and suitable for a floating store or
residence.
For particulars, apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 13, 1868. 11

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES,
No. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Just Landed.
By THE T.H.E.D.
DICKLES, JAMS, SALT,
VINEGAR, CURRANTS,
HERBS, Raspberry VINEGAR,
CATSUP, MUSTARD,
Leaf SUGAR, BLACKING,
Ginger BRANDY,
Booby's OLD TOM,
CHAMPAGNE in pint,
Cheddar Leaf CHEESE,
Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND HOLMES.
Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

FOR SALE.
In Lots to suit Purchasers.
RED COPPER SHEATHING and NAILS.
Composition NAILS.
CHAMPAGNE.
STILL HOCK.
PORT WINE.
COGNAC.
BURGUNDY.
India PALE ALE.
Best STOUT.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex Sir Lumelot, Flory Cross, and other
Arrivals.
DASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints.
London Brown STOUT, in do.
Guinness's STOUT, in do.
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY.
English OLD TOM GIN.
Hubbuck's PAINTS.
Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.
At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868. 11

FOR SALE.
A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY,
just received ex "Channel Queen."
V S A / Superior Amontillado SHERRY
in 3 doz. cases.
H / Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 3
S O S / doz. cases.
H / Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2
S S S / doz. cases.
H / Quarter-dozes (cased) Superior
S O S / Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.
DOWNTON'S PUMPS
as under
One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP,
with Cast Iron flywheel and
handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch
suction plate, with goose neck
pipes and fittings complete.
One 5½ inch Do. do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire EN-
GINES, with Hoses complete.
BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1868.

PER MAIL STEAMER.
Suitable for Christmas Presents.
A SLENDID ASSORTMENT of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, with and
without Cherrywood Stems.
CIGAR HOLDERS.
ALBUMS.
Real Havana CIGARS.
etc., etc., etc.
BIEFELD and ZACHARIAS.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!
GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLendid BARGAINS!!!
MULLER & CLAUSSEN
beg to announce that they are Selling
Off their stocks of the undermentioned
GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—
Black Cloth Dress TROCK and Walking
COATS.
Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting
and SAC COATS.
Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS
and OVER COATS.
Alpaca and Merino COATS.
Black Dress TROUSERS.
Fancy Buckskin Angola and Tweed
TROUSERS.
Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.
White and Colored Linen TROUSERS.
Black Dress VESTS.
Buckskin and Angola VESTS.
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.
White Marcella and Linen VESTS.
Colored Linen VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, compris-
ing—
Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and
DOCK KINS.
MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS,
TWEEDS and FLANNELS, of
this Season's Patterns.
Also a new assortment of HOSIERY
and SHIRTS of—
LONG CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c.
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.
Merino, Cotton, Lambswool and Flannel
DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.
Merino, Cotton and Lambswool
HALF HOSE.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE.
Dant's Kid and Driving GLOVES.
GOLLAHS, SCARFS, TIES, Chokers,
BELTS and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS,
in the newest Shapes.
Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.
UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloth
and Hair BRUSHES.
PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS,
And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER and CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, February 5, 1868.

New Advertisements.

CHAMPAGNE.
DOEDERER, CARTS NOIRE.
The only Champagne awarded the
Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exhi-
bition, 1867.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.
A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24PP. IMPERIAL 8vo.
Illustrated with Photographs.
Conducted by G. LANGDON JAYES,
Published for the Proprietor by NORDEN &
Sons, Government Printers,
HONGKONG.
Shanghai: A. H. CARYLHO;
London: W. ALLAN & Co.;
Paris: C. BOURN.
By any of whom subscribers names will
be received.
Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only.
Quarterly subscription:
In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila
and Bangkok, ... \$7.50.
In Great Britain, ... £2.
In France, ... Frs. 50.
No. 11, March 14, 1868.

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Romance of—1,000 Year
111.
GROUP of BUILDINGS in VICTORIA, HONG-
KONG.
THE CATHEDRAL, MACAO.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MACAO.
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
The Mails for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA per "ARRATON
APCAR" will close at 1 p.m. To-
morrow, Sunday, the 22nd instant,
instead of at the time previously no-
tified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
F. SHANGHAI, NINGPO, NAGASAKI
& YOKOHAMA.
Per Contract Packet "DOUGLAS," To-
morrow, Sunday, the 22nd instant,
at 8 p.m.
F. SAIGON.—
Per H. I. M. Steamer "LA LACE,"
To-morrow, Sunday, the 22nd inst.,
at 9 a.m.

UNDER DESPATCH.
or Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per Arraton APCAR, To-morrow, Sunday,
the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.
For Shanghai, Ningpo, Nagasaki and
Yokohama.—Per Douglas, To-morrow, Sun-
day, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.
For Saigon.—Per H. I. M. steamer La-
paz, To-morrow, Sunday, the 22nd inst.,
at 10 a.m.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.
Mar. 21, Navarino, Brit. barque, 408.
Vettrug, Singapore via Cape St. James,
Feb. 9 and Mar. 4, 1,620 bales Cotton.—
S. van, Archer & Co.
CLEARED:
China Packet, for Honolulu.
Undine, for Swatow, &c.
Arab, for Calcutta.
Rantipole, for Amoy.

SHIPPING REPORT.
A British barque Navarino, from Sin-
ga, via Cape St. James, reports: first
passage had steady N.E. wind as
far as Cape St. James, from thence had
light E. wind up to lat. 14° N. long. 110° E.;
thence had light S.E. wind up to Macles-
field Bank; from there up to Lema Island
had wind from E. till arrival in port. Off
N. of Navarino sprung fore-top-mast, put in
to Cape St. James to repair.

Cargo per Mail steamer Orissa:—
Malva Opium for Shanghai, 917½ chests.
do. for Hongkong, 1901 "
Bengal Opium for Shanghai, 15 "
228½ chests.
450 bales.
Small vessels, at very
low rates, 50 "

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 21st March, 1868.
OPIUM.—Patna, New, ... 697½
Old, ... 685
Benares, New, ... 685
Old, ... 680 a 685
COTTON.—Bombay, ... 15 a 20
Calcutta, ... 15 a 18½
Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4½ a 4¾
Credits 6 ... 4¼
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 215
" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 217
" Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 72
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. D., ... 11½ per c. pro.
Sycee, ... 9½ per c. pro.
Mexicans, ... 13 per c. pro.
Gold Leaf, ... 24 per taol.
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.65
English Sovereigns, ... 4.65 a 4.70
Australian Sovereigns, ... 7
Gas Company Shares, 40 per Share.
H. & W. post dock, Old, 14 per cent pm.
Do. do. New, 6 per cent pm.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 15 per cent pm.
Do. do. New, 8
Union Dock Shares, ... 85 per cent dis.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, March 21st, 1868.
3 p.m.
Barometer, ... 30.050 29.964
Attached Thermometer, 73 77
Dry Bulb, ... 76.0 79.0
Wet Bulb, ... 72.5 73.0
Maximum S. Rgr., ... 81.0
Minimum S. Rgr., ... 68.0
Max. Sun's Rays, ... 110
Minimum on Grass, ... 64.0
Previous Rainfall, 0.00
24 hours, ... 8.00
Wind, ... 1 S.E.
Force, ... 1 S
Cloud, ... 4 S
Orzone, ... 4 S
Weather, ... Fine, Fine.

RELIGIOUS SER-
MONS.
St. John's Ca-
thedral.—Rev. W.
Chaplain. At
John Kingston, At-
torney General.
Morning
ing, 6.30 p.m.
St. Stephen's
vice in Chinese).
Rev. C. F. Warner.
Afternoon 3 o'clock
Roman Catho-
lic Raimondi, vic-
ing at 5.30, 1st Ma-
Mass: 8, High Ma-
ingness: 9.30, La-
English: In the
in Chinese. Even-
ingness: 5.30, Bened-
Service in the Ca-
thedral. At 10 a.m., in
Foundling House,
Sailor's Home.
6 p.m.—Rev. W. R.
CHRISTIANITY
most Terrace, Sun-
day.

RECEIPTS.

PAIGNE. —
ATE NOIRE.
napagne awarded the
class at the Paris Exhi
SANDER & Co.
ary 27, 1868.
MAGAZINE.
NY, 24PP. IMPERIAL 8vo.
ith Photographs.
JANSON DAVIES,
roprietor by NOKONHA
ment Printers,
SOKONG.
H. CARVALHO;
AN & Co.;
BOKIAN.
discovery names will
ceived.
ce to Subscribers only.
SCRIPTION:
its, Saigon, Manila
... .. \$7.50.
... .. \$2.
... .. Pos. 50.
arch 14, 1868.
PENTA.
ance of 1,600 Year
... .. 111.

IN VICTORIA, HONG-

MACAO.
E. MACAO.
n 19, 1868.

OTIFICATIONS.
APORE, PENANG
per "ARRATOON"
close at 12 P.M., To-
the 22nd instant,
time previously no-

NGPO, NAGASAKI

MA.
"DOUGLAS" To-
y, the 22nd instant,

amur "LA LACE,"
unday, the 22nd inst.,

ESPATOL.

ang and Calcutta,
To-morrow, Sunday,
P.M.
epo, Nagasaki and
las, To-morrow, Sun-
at 4 P.M.
L. M. steamer La
day, the 22nd inst.,

SHIPPING.

VAL.
Berit, barque, 408,
ia Cape St. James,
320 bales Cotton.

REED.

solu.
50.

REPORT.

Acacia, from Sim-
James, reports: first
steady N.E. wind as
from thence had
14 N. long, 110 E.:
wind up to Macao-
up to Leina Island
arrival in port. Off
fore top-mast, put in
repair.

mer Orisa.

nd, 917 chests.
hong, 1301
ghai, 45 "

2234 chests.
450 bales.
... 50 "

ong, £ 105
... 20,045
bal, 13,200

IONS.

March, 1868.

... 697 1/2
... 685
... 685
... 680 a 685
... \$15 a 20
... 15 a 18 1/2

ange. 4 1/2 a 4 1/2
... 4 1/2
... 4 1/2
... 11 1/2 per c. pre.
... 9 1/2 per c. pre.
... 13 per c. pre.
... 24 per tael.
... 23 65
... 4 65 a 4 70
... 7
... 40 per cent pm.
Old, 14 per cent pm.
New, 8 per cent pm.
Old, 12 per cent pm.
New, 8
... 35 per cent dis.
ature.

arch, 21st 1868.

9 A.M. 3 P.M.
... 30,050 29,954
... 73 77
... 76 79
... 72 75
... 81 80
... 68 69
... 64 65
... 60 61
... 0 00
... 0 00
... S.E. S.E.
... 1 1
... 4 3
... 4 3
... Fine, Fine

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS

IN HONGKONG.
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11
o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colo-
nial Chaplain. Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev.
John Kingston, R.N.
UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B.
Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Even-
ing, 6.30 P.M.
St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Ser-
vice in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—
Rev. C. P. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.
Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Fa-
ther Raimondi, vice-prefect. In the morn-
ing, at 6.30, 1st Mass; 6.2nd Mass; 7.3rd
Mass; 8. High Mass with Sermon in Por-
tuguese; 9.30, Last Mass, with Sermon in
English. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon
in Chinese. Evening, 5, Sermon in Por-
tuguese; 5.30, Benediction.
Service in the German language, by Pas-
tor E. Kitzke, on every Sunday, at half
past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin
Framing House, West Point.
SAILOR'S HOME.—Evening Service, at
6 P.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.
CHRISTIANITY SYNAGOGUE.—Lyn-
hurst Terrace. Service at 3 P.M. every
Sunday.

We understand that Vice Admiral Ohier
will leave Hongkong to-morrow, by the
Lupinus for Saigon, in order to administer
ad interim the Government of that
Colony during the time that Vice-Ad-
miral de la Grandiere, who is about to
return to France, remains on leave.

LOCAL.

CAPTAIN LORRYMAN, of the British barque
Lancaster, reports having seen the masts
of a large full-rigged ship on the Brouwers
Shoal, sunk in about 15 fathoms water;
top-gallant and royal yards above water,
sails on yards, and the latter painted black.

The following is the substance of the cir-
cular from the London General Post Office,
in relation to the change in the existing
time tables that was obscurely announced
by telegram some mails ago:—

After the despatch from this Office of the
Mails for Ceylon and China of the 29th
February and 6th March, the next despatch
of Mails to Ceylon and China, as well as to
Australia, will take place one week later
than the days set down in the original Time
Table; that is, the Mails which would have
been despatched, according to that table,
on the 14th March, will not be despatched
until the 20th, 21st and 27th March, and
so on throughout the year, causing the
arrival at Point de Galle to be, in like man-
ner, one week later than the date given in
the said table.

We find the following gratifying paragraph
in the *London and China Express*:

RECOGNITION OF A GALLANT ACT.—The
directors of the Peninsular and Oriental
Steam Company have resolved to present a
handsome gold chronometer, with a chro-
nograph, worth 100 guineas, to Captain
Kiln, the commander of the corvette
Vinceta, of the Prussian Navy, as a token
of their gratitude for services rendered by
him to the passengers and crew of their
steamship *Singapore*, after the wreck of
that vessel in August last.

The following letter, with a copy of which
we have been favoured, will explain the
cause of detention in delivery of letters in
China from Australia. The increased rates
referred to must be of local origin, as no
imperial increase in the rates from Hong-
kong to Sydney has taken place.—

"General Post Office, Melbourne, 5th
February, 1868.—Sir, I have the honor
at the request of the Postmaster General of
New South Wales, to bring under your
notice that, in consequence of many resi-
dents in that Colony being unaware of the
increased rates of postage to India, China,
&c., chargeable from the 1st ultimo, a
number of important business letters for
those countries have been left behind. The
Postmaster General of Sydney will be
obliged if you will have the goodness to
notify this detention of correspondence
from the cause stated, to the residents of
Hongkong.—I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant, WILLIAM TURNER,
Dept. Postmaster General."

CRIMINAL.

The Sessions were resumed this morning,
when the two gambling-houses Chinaman
convicted at the P-mary Sessions for cut-
ting and wounding in the Hollywood Road
brothel were brought up for sentence. His
Lordship said that a memorial in favor
of the prisoner had been drawn up and
presented to the Court, signed or stamped
by persons representing no less than twenty-
one houses; but that all the promoters
of the said memorial had now admit-
ted that they had signed the petition
without knowing correctly what it con-
tained, and that what they were represent-
ed to have stated in the petition was there-
fore incorrect. They consequently expres-
sed their regret at what had taken place,
and threw themselves upon the mercy of
the Court. His Lordship fined each of the
memorialists in the sum of \$10, and said he
was afraid he had been too lenient with
them. The present was the third petition
of the kind which had been presented to
him, and he wished every one to know that
if any similar document were again pre-
sented to him concerning any case adjudicated
upon in this Court, he would deal with the
case very severely. He would reserve his
sentence upon the prisoners.

The Court then adjourned till Monday
at 10 o'clock.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

WHOLESALE KIDNAPING.—No less than
three cases of kidnapping were brought be-
fore the Magistrates to-day—one before Mr
May and two before Mr Goodlake.

(Before Mr May.)—Tong Cheong Moony,
(the old woman of fifty) and another wo-
man, her accomplice, were again brought
up charged with having kidnapped a mar-
ried woman named Chin Ke Moony, drug-
ged her, taken her to Took-awan, Kowloon,
and sold her for \$5. Complainant's hus-
band, arrived and recovered her for the \$5
paid; 2d prisoner accompanied her husband,
and received the \$5 in silver. Complain-
ant was not ill-treated or forcibly detained
during the time she was in Kowloon; she
stayed because she was informed that her
husband was coming to fetch her away.—
Yip Aye, husband of the complainant, a
bricklayer at West Point, stated that on
14th, his wife went out to carry bricks, and
did not return. Having slept all night at
his employer's house, he did not discover
that his wife had disappeared till morning
of the 15th at 11 A.M. A man named Chin
Asee told him something about his wife,
and took him to the village of Took-awan,
where he saw the 2d prisoner, but did not
see his wife. She gave no reason why his
wife was detained from him, but demanded
\$5 for her release. He asked her the reason,
but she refused to tell him; she would
sell her if the \$5 were not forthcoming.
He had therefore to return to Hongkong
and try to get the money, which sum (\$5)
he did not get till the 19th. On that day,
he went to Took-awan, and paid her the
\$5 in silver; witness said he would set the
Police after her. He knew nothing about

the old woman; he had seen her only carry-
ing bricks sometimes. She was present
when the money was paid. After returning
to Hongkong, he went with his wife and
reported the circumstance at the Police
Station, West Point.—Chun Asee, who was
uncommonly stupid, deposed that on the
14th first witness was brought to his house
by the 2d prisoner; she seemed sick with
a headache, and 2d prisoner asked him to
give her some tea. Both prisoners were
there, and they wished to sell complainant;
but he would not allow it. He then went
to complainant's husband, and brought him
to Took-awan; but 2d prisoner would
not allow the husband to take his wife
without paying \$5. He told them then to
go away; but he knew no right or reason
why the 2d prisoner had to demand \$5.
On 19th the husband came and paid the
money, and took his wife away. He did
not receive a cash of the \$5, and he did not
expect any one to pay for his feeding com-
plainant for the five days. He could not
go to Took-awan, because the 2d prisoner would
not let her go without \$5; and he was fright-
ened that 2d prisoner's friends would do the
complainant some injury, and also injure
him.—Chung Chung Moony, last witness's
wife, corroborated her husband's statement
as to complainant being brought to their
house by the prisoners and getting some
tea. Complainant was sick. 2d prisoner
said that she had brought complainant for
sale. Complainant, however, cried, and
would not go with the prisoners; she there-
fore, with her husband, would allow the
prisoners to take away complainant. 2d
prisoner told witness not to allow
complainant to run away; and as 2d pri-
soner's friends would hold her responsible,
she kept and maintained her. On com-
plainant's husband coming for his wife,
2d prisoner would not allow him to take
away his wife without paying \$5; and he
returned in two or three days with the
money. 1st prisoner was present when the
money was paid. There were six persons
in the house when the \$5 were paid. She
did not get a cash of the \$5, and she did not
want any payment for the maintenance of
the complainant for the few days.—She was
thus doing what she considered a good ac-
tion.—Yung Aye, coolie, said that he met
complainant's husband on the 14th, and that
he was asked to accompany him to Took-
awan, to redeem complainant. Both pri-
soners were in the house at Took-awan; and
2d prisoner demanded of the husband
for his wife. Heard 2d prisoner threaten
to sell complainant if she did not get \$5;
and saw the money paid into 1st prisoner's
hands. He did not know what relation
existed between the prisoners and complain-
ant's husband, said to 2d prisoner that
he would look after her and get the Police
to look after her, because she had taken him
dollars.—Complainant was here recalled,
and stated that the first prisoner was pre-
sent when the \$5 were paid; upon which
the old woman gave a grunt or howl of dis-
approval more like a wild beast than a
human being of the weaker sex.—Evidence
of an Indian Constable and a Lokong was
then produced to prove that first and second
prisoners were arrested—the old woman
being arrested in Shek-tong-toy, and hav-
ing declined the kidnapping.—Having been
days cautioned, the first prisoner stated in
defence that she had no money with which
to buy a cake for the complainant. 2d
prisoner said that she did not know any-
thing about the case; she met complainant's
husband at Kowloon, on 17th, when he
accused her of having kidnapped his wife,
and then asked \$5; on refusing to pay he
beat her (shows marks).—His Worship then
committed the prisoners to the Supreme
Court.

(Before Mr Goodlake).—Of the two other
kidnapping cases, one was disposed of by
Mr Goodlake in a summary manner, by the
dismissal of the prisoner. His Worship
did so on the ground that complainant
went with the prisoner voluntarily.

The third case was being disposed of in a
similar manner, when Inspector Grey re-
quested a remand; which was accordingly
granted.

GAMBLING.—Seven Chinamen and one
Chinawoman were charged with gambling
in an unlicensed house, No. 4 Pound Lane,
Taipingshan. P. C. 50 said that he be-
lieved a gambling-house to exist in the
house referred to, as he had seen gambling
going on inside. There were two tables.
He went last night with two inspectors, and
entered the house; when the cards, dice,
&c. (produced) were found. 3rd prisoner
was arrested while trying to escape.—In-
spector Cronin stated that he went last
night with a party of police. On the first
floor of the house, they found a house fitted
up as a gambling house, with three tables,
and cards and dice (produced). There was
a trap up to the roof, and he believed some
one escaped; they all endeavored to get
away.—Inspector Peterson, who also ac-
cused the party to the house, could not
identify any one as a leader. He knew the
prisoner as a gambler; and the woman acted
as watchman.—P. C. 46 also deposed to
having seen the gambling going on in the
house in question; and said that the woman
acted in the capacity of watchman. 3rd
and 6th prisoners were the headmen; he
knew them as street gamblers.—His Wor-
ship fined 3rd and 6th prisoners \$50, in de-
fault 2 months' hard labor; and the others
he fined \$5, or 14 days' hard labor.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Orissa*, Captain
Hall, from Bombay with dates to the 1st,
Galle 5th, Penang 12th, and Singapore the
14th March, bringing the Europe Mails of
3/10th ult., arrived this morning. She
carries 1,301 chests Malwa Opium for
Hongkong, and 917 for Shanghai. The
Scotia left Penang 7 hours before the *Orissa*,
and the latter passed her on the afternoon
of the 13th, 8 miles to the Southward of
the Light ship. The *Benares* was to leave
Bombay for China as an extra steamer on
the 17th instant.

The specie by the present mail is as
follows:—In silver to Hongkong, £105; to
Shanghai, £13,200; total £13,305.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following are the latest Telegrams
dated London, 17th Feb.—It is rumored
that President Johnson intends demanding
of the Government of England, a settle-
ment of the *Alabama* claims. The Pension
prisoner, Patrick Lennon, has been acquit-
ted of the charge of murder, but has been
found guilty of treason, and sentenced to
fifteen years' penal servitude. Earl Russell
has written a letter to Mr. Chichester For-
tescue, resigning the leadership of the
Liberal party, and recommending Mr. Glad-
stone as a fitting successor. The *Morning
Post* and *Observer* in the event of Earl
Derby resigning the premiership, indicate
Lord Stanley as his successor.

18th Feb.—In the House of Commons
yesterday, the Scotch Reform Bill was in-
troduced. The measure provides for seven
new members. In the course of the debate,
several new members claimed large repre-
sentation. The Irish Reform Bill will be
introduced in the course of March. The
condition of Earl Derby excites serious un-
easiness. Advice received from Japan,
dated January 19th, states that Prince
revolted, and imprisoned the Mikado and
the Shogun. It is also stated that Yedo
Castle has been taken, or besieged by an
organized force. In the House of Commons
yesterday, Sir Stafford Northcote stated
that the Government of Egypt had afforded
every facility to the Abyssinian Expedition.
Sir Stafford also said that on recent mov-
ements of the Egyptian Government indicat-
ing an intention to send troops into Aby-
ssinia, representations had been made to the
Viceroy of Egypt, who had declared that
the reinforcements were exaggerated; but
promised to recall a portion. Sir Stafford
also stated that no information had been
received as to the alleged advance of the
Egyptian troops; nor of the arrival of Theo-
dore at Magdala. He also stated that the
amount of monthly freight (of vessels em-
ployed in the expedition) was exaggerated.
19th Feb.—In the House of Commons to-
day £180,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and
£74,000 to Madras. The minimum rate
fixed was 1s. 10 1/2d. Tenders at 1s. 10 1/2d.
received 33 per cent.

19th Feb.—President Johnson in receiv-
ing Mr. Thornton said that the Queen more
than any other Sovereign enjoyed the re-
spect and sympathy of the American people.
Her kind message encouraged the hope that
there would be a speedy adjustment of
existing differences.

20th Feb.—Habeas Corpus Suspension
Bill for Ireland has passed. The Bank
of England Returns published yesterday show
the following result:—

Reserve of Notes.....£13,625,000
Bills Discounted.....£16,250,000
Bullion.....£21,125,000

Obituary.—Col. Chase, J. H. Barnett,
A. H. Chubb, Doctor Frederick Corby,
Robert Sutherland, Mr. Justice Sims.

20th Feb.—Colonel Fawcett will move on
the 24th of March a resolution for conduct-
ing the Indian Civil Service Examinations
in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and London.
Feb. 21st.—The Government have pro-
mised to submit to Parliament the opinions
collected by Sir John Lawrence regarding
the comparative merits of British and Native
rule in India. In the House of Commons,
last night, replying to Mr. Stowell, Sir Staf-
ford Northcote agreed to advance the funds
to enable the Indian Irrigation Company to
complete its works in Orissa, conditionally
on the works in Behar being surrendered.
In reply to Mr. Whalley, Mr. Disraeli in-
formed the House that the expenses of the
Abyssinian expedition would not exceed his
estimate. The King of Hanover has made
a speech, in which he confidently anticipated
a resumption of his sovereignty.

Feb. 22nd.—In the House of Commons
last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying
to Mr. Vivian, explained the steps that had
been taken to improve telegraphic commu-
nication with India. He admitted the desir-
ability of an alternate line by way of the
Red Sea, but said it was not the policy of
Government to grant a guarantee or sub-
sidy for its construction. The intention to
establish a telegraph line to Abyssinia had
been abandoned, Sir Robert Napier having
expressed a confident hope that the Expe-
dition would be finished this season.
Messrs. Pigott and Sullivan have been tried
and convicted of seditious libels, Pigott
being sentenced to twelve and Sullivan to
six months' imprisonment. H.M.'s Indian
troop-ship *Euphrates* arrived at Suez on the
15th. Latest telegraphic intelligence from
America states that President Johnson has
nominated General McClellan as the United
States Ambassador in London, in suc-
cession to Mr. Adams, resigned. He has also
ordered the removal of Mr. Secretary Stan-
ton, who has appealed to the Senate.

Feb. 24th.—President Johnson has ap-
pointed Adjutant General Thomas Secre-
tary for War, but Mr. Stanton refused to
surrender the office, and the Senate have
declared his removal to be illegal. The
construction Committee recommend the
impeachment of President Johnson. The
French Chamber has rejected by 155 votes
to 66 the amendment on the Press Bill
authorising the publication of summaries of
the debates.

Feb. 25th.—A debate was held last night
in the House of Lords on the re-introduc-
tion of Lord Cairncross's Bill for amend-
ing the Land Tenure in Ireland. The
Government did not oppose the measure, but
reserved the explanation of their Policy
regarding it in the House of Commons to-
night. An unanimous opinion was
expressed in favour of establishing Reli-
gious Equality. Advice from New York
states that the House of Representatives has
voted President Johnson's impeachment.

Feb. 26th.—Latest telegrams announce
that the House of Representatives has im-
peached President Johnson, before the
Senate and a Committee has been appointed
to consider the subject. President Johnson
in a Message maintains the validity of the
removal of Mr. Stanton, and urges a trial of
the question in the Supreme Court. A
second dividend of two shillings and six-
pence in the pound has been ordered by
the Commercial Bank of India, but the
payment has been suspended pending the
decision of the Justices on the contested
claim.

26th Feb.—Lord Stanley in the House of
Commons last night, and the Earl of
Malmesbury in the House of Lords, an-
nounced the resignation of Lord Derby.
Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell enlisted
Lord Derby very highly. The debate on
the affairs of Ireland was postponed. Sir
S. Northcote will probably be elected
Chancellor of the Exchequer. The *Daily
News* has announced that the Budget for
1868 will show a large reduction in the
Army and Navy estimates. Mr. Beresford
Hope has been elected member for Cam-
bridge University.

27th Feb.—Reserve of Notes in the Bank
of England £12,000 (?). All the members
of Lord Derby's Cabinet have consented to
serve under Mr. Disraeli. Lord Cairns
however replaces Lord Chelmsford as Lord
High Chancellor. Lord Granbome becomes
Chancellor of the Exchequer. The News-
papers are unanimous in declaring that the
withdrawal of Sir Stafford Northcote from
the India Office will be prejudicial to the
service. It is rumored that Sir Stafford
Northcote will probably succeed Sir John
Lawrence as Governor General of India.

27th Feb.—The Agra Bank has declared
a dividend of 7 per cent. on the new
capital. The Calcutta Mail of the 24th
January was delivered in London to-day.
28th Feb.—An application made by the
Jointure Committee at Bow-street for a
Warrant against ex-Governor Eyre has been
refused.

28th Feb.—Total Bullion in the Banks of
England and France \$36,500,000. Total

Notes outstanding of the Banks of England
and France £70,625,000.

ABYSSINIA.

Scutaf, 2nd Feb.—Commander-in-Chief at
Head Quarters. Starts for Attogera, on
the 4th, which place the wings of the 33rd
and 13th Punjab Pioneers are now en
route; Fourth King's Own, and a wing of
Belooches with Mountain Train Battery
follow immediately. Along with the Naval
brigade forming Magdala force, 45th and
25th proceed to Senale, thence making
rapid progress with roads beyond Attogera.
Winter and grass abundant; country level.
Grant received by Kassai with great honor.
Kassai went to meet Napier.

Attogera, 8th Feb.—Wakshum Gobays,
who opposed Theodore, has precipitately
retired, leaving the road to Magdala open.

Feb. 4th.—Theodore within ten hours of
Magdala; rumors current at Senale on
the 1st February, that Theodore had reach-
ed Magdala; not, however, so reported by
Kassai.

Bombay, 19th February, 8-55 hours.—A
Telegram from Kurrachee, dated 18th in-
stant, states that the latest advices from
Muscat speak of great disturbances. Mishna
Hound Salem (?) has risen against the
Sultan. The merchants are leaving Mishna
against which the Sultan is marching. An
official telegram from Broda, dated 17th
instant, states that Mr. Propert attacked
and burnt Wasek on the sixteenth. Rane-
shwar, with Roop Singh's son, was killed
while fighting pluckily. Roop Singh is
supposed to be wounded. It is reported
that Colonel Dume, of the 33rd, has been
killed whilst out shooting in Abyssinia.
Advices state that Colonel Dunn of the
33rd was killed whilst out shooting.

THE NORTH.

By the *Swanoda* we have papers to the
10th instant:—

(Daily News.)

The *Manchu* which arrived on the 8th from
Hongkong via the ports, transhipped Mr
Adkins, the newly appointed Chinese Sec-
retary of Legation at Peking, to the *Sham-
sude*.

The *Vinceta* got out of Dook on the 9th,
at 2.30 P.M. safely, with the assistance of
the tugs *Sampson* and *Maggie Lander*.
There were 17 feet 8 inches of water at the
time, owing to the strong N.E. winds blow-
ing that morning.

H.B.M. Consul returned on the 10th,
from Soochow, after a satisfactory interview
with the Putai. His Excellency gave
Yang-he-ding, the Consulate linguist, who
accompanied them, a crystal button, as a
compliment to the Consul for the flattering
attention of going to Soochow to call on
him.

A Chefoo correspondent mentions a se-
rious explosion which took place on the
6th ultimo, on board the Hamburg barque
Hugo and Otto. It seems that the vessel
had brought a large quantity of powder to
Shanghai, and that some of the casks were
very leaky. When they had been dis-
charged, a good deal of loose powder was
left lying at the bottom of the ship. Some
of the sailors swept up and filled their
clothes bags with it, placing them on the
top of the stone ballast which she took in
at Shanghai. The crates which she went on
board of Chefoo to discharge the ballast
set fire to some of the loose powder with
the ashes from their pipes; and an explo-
sion took place, by which one of the main
hatches was blown over the mast head; one
European sailor who was standing near
was killed, and others were very badly
burned. Our correspondent adds—"This
a thing likely to occur to almost every ves-
sel that loads coars powder in Europe for
China. I have seen several vessels dis-
charging powder in Shanghai, the powder
leaking from the kegs as the crews were
discharging it. In one particular case, the
Captain said his consignors at home had
represented to him that the powder kegs
were tin lined, and that there was no fear
of any accident. In this case it was stowed
in the main hatch, on top of a general
cargo from London, viz., Nail rod Iron,
Manchester goods, Oilman's stores, &c.
On discharging all the powder at the pow-
der Hulk at the lower limits, he found a
large quantity of loose powder had leaked
from the kegs, endangering the whole cargo
and ship, in consequence of the kegs not
being tin lined. It is the practice at home
to tin line all fine powder that is shipped
in kegs for foreign ports, but coarse powder
is packed in kegs very weakly put together.
I think that on the arrival of all ships
bringing powder to this port from Europe,
a surveyor should be appointed to superin-
tend its discharge for the good of the un-
derwriters and all concerned. In the *Hugo
and Otto* case, the stone ballast might have
been the cause of the explosion. If Chi-
nese are employed in working powder they
always get the blame of smoking; but the
true cause of the explosion is never known.
Powder kegs, when shipped on board ship
at Home are quite tight, but the great heat
in the tropics causes the kegs to shrink a
great deal, and the powder to leak out. It
should clearly, therefore, be compulsory to
have the kegs all tin lined.

We are glad to learn that the *White
Adder* has been got safely off the North
bank, and that she was towed up to the
limits by the *Titan* on the 11th. She had
to discharge about 700 bags of Gunpow-
der she could be moved. On inspection
the ship appears to have sustained but little
damage, her seams not being even cracked.
In fact no one would suppose she had been
on shore. She lost her life-boat in the
chow-chow water alongside. She made the
passage from London to the Saddle in 55
days.

The steamer *Pawncat*, which arrived
from Boston on Thursday, consigned to
Messrs. Heard & Co. is fitted up like a gun-
boat. She is schooner-rigged, with en-
gines of 200 horse power, and carries an
armament of one 30 pound and two 20
pound rifled Parrott guns, and two 24
pound brass howitzers. It is said she can
go twelve knots under sail.

We learn that telegrams have been re-
ceived to the 18th February, quoting tea
more doing and price firm; silk better;
No. 3, 28s; cotton firmer, 8.4 lbs. oz grey
shirtings, 11s.

We have received no details from our
Tientsin correspondent, by the *Nanchang*;
but hear that it is reported the rebels have
retired southwards.

Our Chefoo correspondent writes—one
good effect of the Mahomedan irruption
has already been to start any amount of
goods inland, via Chefoo, which would
otherwise have gone from Tientsin. By
the way, has it ever come out for what the
source the salary of the Chinese Embassy
is paid? Is it true that, like everything
else except light-houses, it is to come out of
tonnage dues?

MIRAMAR—THE OLD HOME OF MAXIMILIAN.

I have a task before me that I hardly know how to begin, or how satisfactorily to myself, to execute. Words, in spite of their power, are, after all, weak to represent certain objects, certain effects, and combinations, and the more we are delighted with what we see before us, the less able do we feel, by mere words, to impart to others anything like a sense of what we ourselves behold in palpable reality. The attempt must be made, however, and it is, perhaps, a slight encouragement to know that, deficient as the account may seem to me who have looked on the scenes themselves, my readers, not having had this advantage will not be aware of the full amount of the deficiency.

The wind had gone down yesterday, the sky was clear, as it always is when the Bora has been blowing, and the sun sparkled on the wavelets of the bay, and shone in full glare on the snow-white sails of the skiffs moving about on the blue Adriatic. The road to Miramar leads along the shore. The broad expanse of sea was on our left, and on the right rose the steep slope, with walls and terraces, and habitations, large and small, scattered everywhere on the hillside. Being Sunday, groups of villagers were idling before the houses, enjoying the privilege of doing nothing, which to those who toil the whole week is really an enjoyment. There were no signs of winter to be seen, and yet above us, where the ridge of hills ended, and the plain near Nabsresina began, every object was buried beneath the snow, and all lay numbed and frost-bound. This knowledge heightened, perhaps, the sense of enjoyment.

It takes at most three-quarters of an hour to drive to Miramar. You enter the grounds by a lodge, and a well-kept road leads upward to the spot where the castle stands. The site is a rocky hillock, projecting—a little promontory—into the sea. The spot was formerly called Punta di Orsiano, and its present name was given it by him to whom the sea was ever such a source of delight—its richly endowed but unfortunate possessor. Miramar is Spanish, and means "Behold the sea!" And from here it is truly a beautiful sight. The land takes a pleasing form, and curving round shuts in and forms a quiet bay, and stretching away in the distance in a long line of grey upland, at last gradually nears the level of the sea, and yonder, in the furthest distance, where the shore seems to terminate, white walls are seen and what seem to be the remains of buildings. But it is too distant to make out the forms clearly. It may be a fort or a monastery on that furthest point of land; habitations they are of some sort, and that fact gives an interest to the scene.

The spot you see is Aquileja, once the first town in Italy after Rome. Attila and his hordes destroyed it, and its inhabitants, fleeing from the barbarian invaders, took refuge on those insignificant islands, which later became Venice.

In front of the chief entrance to the castle is a covered walk of trellis work with roses, and ivy and wild vines. The roof and sides of this walk form a frame to the Claude-like picture. On your right is the exquisitely laid-out garden, with neat beds and Greek bronze statues, and evergreen bushes, and broad trim walks and resting waterfalls, and before you is a dip in the ground and your eye ranges over the broad expanse of sea, following instinctively that long line of shore, which as I said, after sweeping round so as to form a pretty bay, loses itself in the distance. You stand and gaze, and are loth to quit the place and to enter the mansion.

Even here, at the very entrance, are evidences of the consummate taste which guided every arrangement. The lamp hanging over head, the bronze handles to the door, each thing display artistic feeling and elegance. The vestibule is ornamented with old portraits of the ancestors of the Imperial family, with trophies of the chase, with handsome frescoes, and elaborately wrought cabinets. On either side of this hall are doors leading into the different rooms. The library is a delightful place. At one end on pedestals of marble are busts in Carrara marble of Dante and Goethe, and at the other of Shakespeare and Homer. On the tables were lying about innumerable works of great worth: old books in carved ivory covers, or of chased metal, illuminated manuscripts on fine vellum, intaglios, small paintings, mosaics, and a thousand objects of interest and value. The inhabitants here is the one used in signing the peace of Campo Formio. A beautiful vase is here; this was a present from the Pope. On the wall of the library I read the words "Memento Veroni." Of course what they alluded to was unknown to me, and only later I learned their meaning. It is this: the battle of Solferino, by which Lombardy was lost to Austria, was a source of bitterest grief to the Archduke. As it caused him so much distress, he had the above words inscribed where they would constantly be before him, so that should he be unhappy, and be inclined to complain, the sight of those words might remind him he had been still more unhappy, and that his present sorrow was not, could not be, comparable to what he had once suffered. It would not be bad policy if each of us were to have a "Memento Veroni" before us, so as to learn not to give way to despondency or discontent, in spite of the world's display, the room was comfortable, cosy, habitable. The bond of the Empress was like a little nest, so warm, and snug, and pretty in its arrangements. The tapestry and furniture were of thick very light-blue silk, with large white flowers worked upon it. Here were portraits of different nearer relations: of the Emperor of Austria and of the Empress, of the Archduke's nephew, and others. The most charming portrait of the Empress Elizabeth that I have yet seen is here. It is very like, as she was soon after her marriage, and is just sufficiently idealized without being too much so. It is evident there was no intention of adding to her beauty; the idealization is merely that which would arise from intense admiration, and as the painter saw her with his admiring eyes, so he has given that face again, believing that as he has portrayed it so it really was illumined as with a halo. In reality all portraits, to be good for anything, should be so painted. The embellishment, if any, should be unconscious on the painter's part; and the work on the canvas should be the mere reflex of the object as it lives in his mind. Strangely enough this lovely picture was not the work of a portrait painter, but of a cavalry officer. He saw the Empress on some public occasion, and went home carrying with him every feature in his memory. The result was the work I now speak of. The then Archduke heard of the successful portrait, and paid the officer a visit. He was so de-

lighted with it that he would listen to no refusal. The officer was unwilling to part with it, but the Archduke was pressing, and at last he was in possession of the work.

In every room are objects of art of various sorts, and of great worth. On the walls are pictures of the different schools; on the tables are caskets inlaid with gems or intaglios of most valuable price; and vases and tazzi, some unique of their kind, stand on pedestals so that the eye, in the hurried visit, gets bewildered, and hardly knows what object to dwell with most attention. Near the bed-room is a small oratory, a curtain window divides this little sanctum from the chapel, the wood of the altar, of which is built of cedar, which the Archduke brought himself from Lebanon. The room of the Emperor interested me greatly. It is built like the cabin of the ship he first commanded a corvette, and was literally crammed with objects which one would like to spend hours in looking at. There were, on the walls, portraits of friends, little photographs of persons or pictures, prints cut out and put into small frames, sea-pieces, and so plainly was a man's taste and which tell the Emperor well has told me that to every object belonged some story. Many of the things were presents and were connected with different voyages. To this was a tale attached, and to that object also. The whole was intimately bound up with the possessor and his career. And just in this room, which was the Archduke's own, you had striking evidence—for it was shown in little things of his refined taste. It entered a painful sensation to stand there amid his books and trifles just as he had left them, to look on that fairy-like creation growing up out of the sea, to gaze over those calm blue waters where he had often sailed so happily, and to think how all had ended. That he who had called the whole into existence, who had planned the walls, the building, and the costly furniture of the palace, should at that very sea, not so far from him, however, to send across the bay to his own Miramar, but dried up, mummy-like, and swathed, and embalmed; and in his chest six bullet-holes from his executioners. His near neighbourhood now to the home that was so dear to him, his returning thus at last, gave to the place a strangely painful interest.

The rooms on the first floor are of great magnificence. The ceilings are all of different woods inlaid, and eulorized, and the wainscoting is in the same style, and elaborately carved and gilded. Every article of furniture is in appropriate taste. These rooms the Emperor had never seen in their present state, as they were only completed in his absence. But not a chair was made or even placed without his knowledge or order; the minutest arrangements were watched over and directed by himself. As the work progressed, photographs of the furniture and the rooms were sent him to Mexico, and every month photographs of the garden, the walks, parterres, and terraces were forwarded to him also. Although in Mexico, in thought he was constantly in Miramar. And no one who sees this realization of his taste and fancy can wonder it should be so. From the very first moment that he came here he was enchanted with the spot, and resolved to build here a home.

And the way he became acquainted with the spot was as follows. He was fond, just as Shelley was, of sailing about alone, and generally he took a fishing-boat—bragazza, as they are here called—for his excursions. He was out one day when a heavy squall came on. It was the Bora, and there was little use in attempting to weather the gale. The men who were in the boat told the archduke it would be advisable to stay where they were—a sheltered nook, where the wind did not affect them. This was the little bay just beyond the spot where the castle stands. The shore rises here, and is so scooped out that a vessel lying below on the water would not feel the wind blowing over her from the land. The archduke did as he was advised, and landing went to a garden, and he found a rose in full bloom. The circumstance, trifling as it was, delighted him, and he decided that, on that spot where he chanced upon the rose, the building should be erected. In the same week the ground was bought; and immediately after the work was begun. The small villa on the rocky promontory, opposite the larger palace, is the house the archduke then built. But soon found it was too small, and then fixed the site for a new building, where Miramar now stands. It was ten years in progress, and as the cost of erection was thus spread over a large space of time, the expense in no one year was onerous, or was a reason for incurring debt. The castle is built in the Norman style of architecture, with towers, and turrets, and battlements. The material used is a white limestone brought from Istria, and this whiteness when you stand in the garden and look towards the sea, forms a beautiful effect in its contrast to the dark blue of the water. The sea is so deep here that a man of war might approach almost close to the castle walls. I strolled about the garden for hours, enjoying the verdure and the pleasant sea breeze. Bright as the day was, sad thoughts came to me, and will still cling to my remembrance of Miramar.—*Morning Herald.*

THE DRAGON TREE.—The giant specimen of the *Dracena Draca*, or Dragon tree, growing at Orotava, in the island of Tenerife, was destroyed during the autumn of 1867 by a gale of wind. It was first brought into general notice by Humboldt some sixty years ago, and was computed by him to be 6000 years old. It had, however, been previously noticed in 1776 by St. George Stanston, and in 1771 by T. O. Bourke, a Frenchman, whose drawing of the monstrous tree was subsequently published by Humboldt. In July 1819 a storm deprived it of part of its crown, and a large and good English engraving of it was published after its mutilation. Webb, in his splendid work on the Natural History of the Canaries, describes it and gives its measurements, and it has since afforded a theme for the pen of almost every traveller who has visited Orotava. Its destruction during the gale of last autumn was complete.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A PEEP AT "LIFE" IN FRANCE.

The writer of *Echoes from the Continent* in a London contemporary gives the following bit of social history in the Parisian world:—

I know that the French social lovers, *les seules pas de joie* at the *nécessaire* and misadventure of the Marquis d'Orvault, alias Marquis de Maubrouil, who married in his old age the daughter of a cabman named Schumacher because she had contrived to amass a large fortune in the *demi-monde* under the name of Alice de Bruyère, not precisely in selling *penes* *maximes*. The Marquis de Maubrouil, who lately changed his name for that of d'Orvault, another marquise belonging also to his family, was for a very long time an *enfant* of the Ruebarg, and as his ancestors have been under or less incorrectly related by the press of France and England I fancy I shall not over-weigh my readers by letting them know the truth about that accidental existence which seems to belong only to fiction—nay, to that sort of fiction in which the wildest imagination vies with the grossest absurdity.

It is not from pamphlets that I have taken the biographical sketch of the too famous Marquis de Maubrouil, but from a document, in 1814 he was major of cavalry, and Knight of the Imperial Legion of Honour. He had not, however, a boundless admiration for Napoleon, because on the entry of the Bourbons into Paris in the same year he had such a fit of royalist enthusiasm, that he galloped to the St. Denis Gate to welcome the sons of Saint Louis, after having tied his cross of the Legion of Honour to the tail of his horse. It is seen that the enthusiasm fit became more and more recedent, because he was the very man who passed a rope round the neck of the statue of Napoleon on the top of the column at the Place Vendôme in order to pull it down.

In the same year 1814, he obtained M. de Talleyrand's sign manual, and was entrusted with a mission much commented upon at the time. The Queen of Westphalia was then *en route* to exile—that is to say, to England—and when she was crossing the Pont-neuf, Maubrouil seized upon her luggage, and appropriated to himself a bag full of gold, and the Princess's diamonds. Evidently, it was not exactly the mission confided to him, for he was arraigned, in April, 1817, before the Criminal Court of Donai, and sentenced to five years imprisonment for that robbery. During his trial, he exclaimed, "I did not steal, I was too fortunate enough to pass a rope round the neck of Napoleon's statue, to tie my cross of honor to the tail of my horse, I am accused of criminal deeds. . . . I accepted the mission to kill the Emperor, but I did it only save his own life and the lives of the members of his family. The Bourbons are assassins!" At the next day's sitting Maubrouil also declared that Prince Talleyrand had offered him an income of 800,000, and the title of duke if he well fulfilled his homicidal mission.

It is only just to say that the diamonds of the Queen of Westphalia were miraculously fished out of the Seine; a piscator brought out at the end of his rod two diamond combs.

As to Maubrouil, he contrived to escape from his prison soon after his sentence, and to reach England, where he lived several years.

On the 21st of January, 1827, the anniversary of Louis the Sixteenth's death was being celebrated with much pomp at the Abbey of St. Denis. The whole Court, surrounded by the nobility, was present at the funeral ceremony. Suddenly Maubrouil comes forward, and, in presence of all, under the eyes of the King, violently seizes the face of Prince Talleyrand, and tells him to the ground.

The most diplomatist, who never lost his presence of mind, got up again, saying, "Oh! such a fisticuff!" The Marquis de Maubrouil was sentenced for that new offence to five years imprisonment, and placed during ten years under the police watch.

Being released on, and as that gentleman, truly of very high lineage, had more than one-marquise and countship perfectly authentic in his pocket, he buried Maubrouil, to live quietly under a name less historical. It is even said that he penned himself the neurological notice on the Marquis de Maubrouil published in Diderot's Biography; in that notice he stated that he had died in 1856.

Two years ago the Marquis d'Orvault fell in with Alice de Bruyère, née Schumacher, once one of the *ghemes* of the *demi-monde*, but still of captivating manners, though past thirty, and very rich, *par-dessus les mœurs*. The marquis, an octogenarian, had but a very meagre pittance to live upon in his old age. Alice de Bruyère was in ecstasy at the idea of becoming a real marchioness. They were married. In the contract settling their financial affairs, portions were so fairly, the marquis is said to bring—First, an income of 109,841 paid to him by his relations. Secondly, a pension of 1004 which he was receiving from the Emperor Napoleon III., and was paid to him by the Home Secretary of State.

The *Constitutionnel* has denied that the marquis was receiving such a pension from his Imperial Majesty. The authentic document just quoted shows that the imputed truth has been mystified. But the very fact of such a pension could have been constructed as a sort of rehabilitation in favour of the receiver, had he not dabbled in the most sordid lucre after his marriage.

The new couple took splendid apartments in one of the most fashionable spots of Paris. They had carriages elegantly appointed, English horses, a numerous retinue of servants, a boat on the Opera, and so forth; but one of the most favorite occupations of the marquis was the liquidation of his wife's fortune. Finding in her property deeds some notes of hand still unpaid, he took proceedings against the debtors. But the judges nipped him from motives of disapprobation to him—they found that the bills had not been accepted for a moral consideration.

About two months ago the cabman, Schumacher, forced his way to the dining-room of the marquis, who was enjoying the breakfast of a spywife, in company with the marchioness, who recognised her good father. "You are rich, very rich, and your poor mother and self are poor, very poor, and getting very old withal. Monsieur le marquis ought to make us a small alimony, that we could finish our days in peace and comfort."

When I was only fifteen good mother and you sent me away from home, turned me into the streets marionette, and if I have not fallen into the most abject misery it was no fault of yours. Begone."

Cabman Schumacher, a native of Luxembourg, sued his daughter and son-in-law to

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.—A letter to *Athenaeum*, signed "Edward Whymper," states that the Greenland exploration had been delayed at Jakobshavn by a no epidemic, and so lost the best of the year; and their progress inland was entirely impeded by a sea of rough ice, which destroyed their sledges. Some curious facts were not. The writer alludes to the evidences he great antiquity of the great glacier, then adds the following curious and pertinent information:—"Old as it is, in almost any side a fossil forest is not, embracing numerous species, not of undrifted leaves, wanderers from other lands, as some have conjectured, but ased in beds to such a depth as to render it a certainty that they grew on the spot. Such a forest is found in latitude 70 deg., and the species involve such climatic differences as to preclude the idea that this vast mass of snow and ice always covered the land." The collections from this place will presently speak for themselves. Thus you see.

gold coming from such an impure source. Really, this case is full of surprises; for, when speaking of the Marchioness d'Orvault, the Imperial Procurator said that she was not so black as she had been represented, for she was bringing up a boy born at Bucharest, whose birth is a mystery, but who is to inherit the name, titles and arms of the Marquis de Maubrouil d'Orvault. Echo sincerely hopes that it is all the mysterious boy will inherit of him. Well, the Court has allowed forty pounds a year to the Schumachers.

If I have spoken at length of that *cause célèbre*, it is because it forcibly illustrates the lust of gold prevailing in almost all classes in France. Never before has the golden calf had such a pedestal there; it is even higher than Monsieur Charvin.

CURIOUS FACTS FROM HISTORY.

The Chevalier d'Aubigny, who fled to England during the French revolution of 1798, and for a while lived there in a very straightened manner, accumulated a fortune of eighty thousand francs by teaching the English fashionables how to mix salad. He visited his patrons in a carriage, attended by a servant.

The custom of sitting at the table to drink, after dinner was over, was introduced by Margaret Atheling, the Saxons Queen of Scotland. She was shocked to see the Scottish gentlemen rising from the table before grace could be said, and offered a cup of choice wine to all who would remain.

Fish did not become a popular article of diet in Greece, until a comparatively late period, and there was a society against "cruelty to fish," by abstaining from devouring what was alleged to make the particular ingenious and humane. With Romans the mullet was prized above all other fish. It was sometimes served up six pounds in weight, and such a fish was worth three hundred dollars. It was cooked on the table for the benefit and pleasure of the guests. Turbot were next highest in estimation, and occasionally offending slaves were thrown into the pond to feed them.

The older Romans paid special honor to agriculture, as did the Jews. Their own was stamped with emblems in connection therewith. The Greeks refreshed the mouths of their ploughing oxen with wine. Charles IX. exempted from arrest for debt all persons engaged in the cultivation of the staple articles of agriculture.

Cortez went to Mexico in search of gold, but the first discovery he made was of chocolate. The monks were the first to adopt it, but the generous beverage was considered a sort of wicked luxury for them, and they were warned against it. The Spaniards, however, welcomed it with enthusiasm.

It is recorded that Anthony once rewarded his cook with a gift of a city, for having prepared a repast which elicited the encomiums of Cleopatra.

An English Dean named Nowell, who flourished in the turbulent reign of Queen Mary, was the accidental inventor of bottled ale. He was out fishing with a bottle of the freshly drawn beverage at his side, when intelligence reached him that his life was in danger. He threw down his fishing rod, buried his bottle of ale in the grass, and fled. Afterwards reclaiming his bottle, the cork flew out at the touch, and the Dean was so delighted with the creamy condition of the ale that he took good care thereafter to be supplied with the "same sort."

Streets and springs of water were greatly revered by some ancient nations. According to the popular belief of the Greeks, every stream, spring, and fountain had a resident deity. The Egyptians, grateful for the blessings they derived from their beloved Nile, threw into it corn, sugar and fruit, as thank-offerings. The Persians and Cappadocians raised altars beside streams, and paid adoration to the God whose existence was evident by the crystal element. The common people of Rome drank to excess of water, both hot and cold. The former they drank in winter as a stimulant.

The breakfast of a Greek soldier, taken at dawn of day, consisted of bread soaked in wine. Greek patriots ate down daily to but one solid meal; soldiers and plebeians partook of two. They were accounted particularly coarse people who consumed three. The Romans in this respect were similar to the Greeks.

In Rome, milk was used as a cosmetic, and for baths as well as a beverage. It required five hundred asses to supply the bath and toilet vases of the Empress Poppea. Some dozen or two of the same animals were kept to maintain the decaying strength of Francis I. of France. A soppo of milk, butter was not known either in Greece or Rome until comparatively late periods. The Greeks received it from Asia, and the Romans were taught its use by the German matrons.

Eggs filled with salt used to be eaten by curious amateurs, after a whole day's fasting on St. Agnes eve, in the belief that in the after dreams of the maid her future husband would be revealed to her.

A MAN SELLING HIS WIFE.—A rather extraordinary circumstance has just transpired in Blackburn. On Saturday afternoon, a mechanic, named Thomas Harland, sold his wife to another man, named Lomas, for the sum of 20s.; and, all parties being agreeable to the bargain, Mrs. Harland has been transferred to her new husband. The following agreement has been drawn up and signed by the parties:—"Blackburn, January 11, 1868.—This is to certify to all whom it may concern that I, Thomas Harland, of Blackburn, do relinquish all my conjugal rights to my wife, Sarah Ellen Harland, in favour of Henry Lomas, for the sum of 20 sterling.—As witness our hands, &c. Thomas Harland. Witnesses—Philip Thomas and George Swarbrick." Harland has since announced that he will not be answerable for any debts his late wife may contract.—*Blackburn Standard.*

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